

In the Next Issue:

KARL MARX'S HUMANISM

By SIDNEY HOOK

Vol. 9, No. 40.

French Socialists Pledge Renewed Fight on Fascism

[This is the good office of a French socialist who has just arrived in this country, we have received an important manifesto signed by a large number of leading French socialists, whose names must naturally be withheld. We publish this manifesto below.—Editor.]

THE great majority of the French Socialist Party, faithful to the policies set down at the most recent conventions in Roan, Montreuil and Nantes, unqualifiedly condemn those socialist deputies who, at Vichy on July 2nd, handed over the destinies of France to Marshal Petain, proven fascist and reactionary, and to the disreputable clique of Pierre Laval. By their vote, these deputies have repudiated not only socialism but democracy itself.

The newspaper, L'Effort, organ of Spinasse, Rives and other traitors, has no relationship with socialism, and, as Marx Dormoy has said in a statement suppressed by the censor, "could in no way involve the responsibility of the Socialist Party."

The signers of this statement add that they did not wait for the war and the defeat to demand a constitutional reform which, in their opinion, should have extended far beyond the constitution itself, and which, by freeing the state from its abject tyranny to the moneyed interests, would have assured the full development of the working class and socialism in the complete exercise of democracy.

They are convinced that the Socialist Party, weakened by reformism, opportunism and machine politics, has been partially responsible for the progressive deterioration of democracy in France. They believe that new methods and a new spirit are essential, so that socialism, which is not dead and shall not die, may again be able to accomplish its historic mission which coincides with that of the working class.

As long as the forces of exploitation, oppression and aggression, accompanied by class antagonisms, continue to exist, the signers of this statement are determined not to lower the banner on which is written: Abolition of classes! Emancipation of the workers! by the workers themselves! International accord of the national sections of the labor movement!

Finally, convinced that England is defending alone at this hour the freedom of the entire world against the appalling campaign of enslavement which Hitlerism and fascism represent, French socialists greet the resistance of Britain with profound admiration. In this, they are certain that they express the almost unanimous conviction of the French people.

But, as socialists, they maintain that this war now being carried on by England, in order to reveal the fullness of its significance, must assume broader aims than the crushing of Hitler's Reich; it must envisage even now the advent of a new social order without classes and without exploitation, in which all mankind will enjoy well-being and freedom.

LONG LIVE SOCIALISM!

Somewhere in France
September 1940.

Letters to an English Friend

By JAY LOVESTONE

[We present below some paragraphs from two recent letters from Jay Lovestone to one of the leading figures in the British Independent Labor Party.—Editor.]

New York, October 11, 1940.

Dear Friend:
YOUR letter of August 28th took more than a month getting here. It was most welcome.

I am in full accord with you that the American factor in the world situation tends to strengthen the specific gravity of conservatism, or even a species of reaction. Even a Roosevelt Administration, let alone a Willkie regime, would tend to be well to the right of what you have in England today. It is for this reason that I have stressed in my articles my great hope that you folks in England would be able to finish off Hitler as quickly as possible without full American intervention.

The world, as is obvious, is certainly dilemmatized today. You need American planes, ships, guns, food with which to beat back Hitler. Yet an American alliance would contribute towards a strengthening of the conservative elements, and even towards making more conservative the dominant labor forces in your country. Risk as it is, I am prepared to take it [American aid] in order to ensure the maximum possibility of beating back Hitler. At least, in the latter situation, we have a chance of countering and even defeating American political backwardness. However, should there be a Hitler victory, which, in my opinion, is hardly avoidable without American help, then none of us will even get a chance to discuss or think about our mistakes of the past or about our lost possibilities.

I am much encouraged by the shift made by Laval. I am very that the Independent Labor Party is not in the Labor Party today. A responsible, constructive voice of opposition and criticism inside the only mass labor movement that the British working people have—the only mass movement, regardless of all its serious shortcomings—is far more effective than a voice, clear as it may be, yet separated from the great mass. I have watched with interest the Tribune and have found increasingly encouraging reactions there. I think they still have some illusions about Russia. They still have some illusions about certain forces in your country. Nevertheless, one cannot deny that increasing health is being displayed in its columns.

I am prepared to accept, as the basic approach, the one indicated by you in your August 28th letter: "I realize anybody can question the degree of my hostility to Nazism. Still, I am not of the opinion that we must go through a certain stage of fascism in all countries. A smashing blow at the head and heart of world fascism—Naz Germany—will tend to serve as a knockout blow to fascism everywhere. You know that in social movements, when something happens to the core, to the head and heart, that something permeates and pervades very quickly the body politic. Take the case of Russia, once the center of revolutionary world socialism. When Russia was set back, barred in, stymied, socialist socialism suffered a disaster not only within the Russian boundaries, but throughout the socialist movement in all lands."

On the basis of your statement, we have to recognize fascism as the worst which capitalism has thrown up and must resist its extension; therefore, we defi-

A.F.L. Pledges War on Labor Racketeers

Lewis Keeps Grip on CIO as Murray Becomes President

Dominate Convention, Bars Genuine Fight on Stalinists; Unanimous Resolution Slams Door on Early Labor Unity

Atlantic City, N. J., Philip Murray has been chosen president of the C.I.O. but John L. Lewis still retains much control over that organization and his policies are still dominant in its ranks. This is the net result of the C.I.O. convention which concluded its sessions here last week with Lewis holding all the strings in his hands and operating his steamroller as ruthlessly as ever.

Philip Murray, on whom all the dissident elements in the C.I.O. had fixed their hopes, was nominated by Mr. Lewis himself on the third day of the convention. His election was by acclamation, after he had been seen by Sidney Hillman, leader of whatever opposition there was among the delegates. Despite a pretty vigorous "draft" movement under way by the Stalinists, Lewis indicated on the third day of the convention that he would resign should a few days before elections to resign should President Roosevelt be re-elected.

Hardly had Mr. Murray been installed in his new post than he made an official declaration to the convention that he was going to adhere to the policies of the Lewis regime, especially on the question of unity. His address was regarded as locking and bolting the door to unity that had already been slammed shut somewhat earlier in the proceedings by Mr. Lewis in his presidential re-election. Lewis reiterated Lewis's doctrine that the C.I.O. could not seek unity with the A. F. of L. until it had grown stronger and more powerful; he even warned the Roosevelt

Administration not "to force a shotgun agreement between the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L."

There were some in informed quarters, however, who maintained that Murray's uncompromising words were mostly for effect and that his real attitude to the problem of unity, once he actually took the direction of the C.I.O. into his own hands, would be far more reasonable and conciliatory. But there was no indication of this at the convention.

In fact, the convention, at all times, Lewis kept grip not only endorsed the policies sponsored by him and his Stalinist allies but rebuffed the Hillman opposition on every front. The Hillman force had come to the convention with a three-point program: (1) more democracy in the C.I.O., at least to the point of limiting the arbitrary powers of the president; (2) eradication of Stalinist influence in the C.I.O.; and (3) unity with the A. F. of L. Their worst vote was the third point. In his presidential address, Lewis went out of his way to pour scorn on those who were urging immediate unity. The C.I.O. was not yet strong enough to obtain an honorable peace, he said, thus reversing his previous argument that the C.I.O. was so strong that it did not need unity. The Lewis-Stalinist clique that ran the proceedings presented a resolution bluntly endorsing the Lewis standpoint. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the votes of Hillman's so-called

opposition! It was then that the fair character of this opposition became evident.

On the Stalinist menace, the procedure was even clearer. The Hillman resolution, sponsored by the New York Amalgamated Clothing Workers organization, was barred from the committee on some technical ground, so that its minority report was possible. Thomas Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers, made the committee report and proposed a resolution strongly rejecting consideration of all policies emanating from totalitarianism, dictatorship and foreign ideologies, such as Nazism and communism. This resolution was an obvious subterfuge, for the problem facing the C.I.O. convention was not general ideologies but the very specific fact that Stalinists were in control of many key positions in the C.I.O. and certain of its affiliates. This resolution deliberately ignored, in fact, Lewis maintained in his opening address that there was no such problem at all, since there were no communists in important positions in the C.I.O. When the resolution was brought to the floor, Kennedy moved to eliminate all discussion as a demonstration of "unity." The resolution was then adopted unanimously, with a few of the Hillman faction abstaining.

Philip Murray, it was said, is personally hostile to Stalinist influence in the C.I.O., but again it is not so much Murray's personal attitude that counts as the entire system of leadership of the C.I.O. represented by John L. Lewis.

To make it clear that no purge communitarian in the C.I.O. was contemplated and that Stalinists would continue to be tolerated and even encouraged, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, was chosen as one of the six vice-presidents of the C.I.O. Curran is a notorious Stalinist agent and his election could not have been intended as anything but a demonstration of the utter meaninglessness of the resolution adopted. The other vice-presidents elected were: Emil Rieve, Textile Workers Union; S. H. (Continued on Page 2)

Public Supports Federal Control Of Trade Unions

Many More Urge Restraints On Unions Than on Business In Gallup Poll Survey

New York City. A majority of voters favor more regulation of labor unions and less regulation of business at the present time, a survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion, of which Dr. George Gallup is director, indicates.

"Leaders of the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. may well wonder the state public opinion in the nation regarding labor," Dr. Gallup said. "The survey indicates that labor unions face a much more serious public relations problem than business. The study shows that business stands far higher in public favor today."

"The study put two questions to a cross-section of voters the nation over. The first was: 'During the next four years, do you think there should be more or less regulation by the federal government than at present?'"

"The vote of those with opinions was as follows:

More	27%
Less	51%
Same	22%

"One voter in five, 20% was undecided or without an opinion."

"The second question dealt with regulation of labor unions. During the next four years, do you think there should be more or less regulation of labor unions by the federal government than at present?"

"The returns show that more than twice as many people favor more regulation of labor unions as favor more regulation of business."

More	69%
Less	21%
Same	10%

"Approximately one voter in four, 25%, expressed no opinion."

"One discovery made by the poll is that desire for greater labor union regulation is not confined to the upper and middle-income groups. These groups favor more regulation by 60% or more; but even in the low-income group, among people earning \$20 a week or less, a substantial majority, 57%—is for union regulation."

"The low-income group is, however, much more in favor of business regulation than the middle and upper group."

Britain, Greece Push Advance Against Axis

Italian Navy Again Badly Hit; Hitler Meets Snag in Balkans Pact Drive

Britain scored another important victory in the elusive naval war in the Mediterranean last week. The destruction of the Italian fleet, begun at Taranto on the night of November 11, was carried a step farther near Sardinia, the British Admiralty reported. In a detailed account of the naval and air battle, the Admiralty listed shell or torpedo damage to a 35,000-ton battleship, two 10,000-ton cruisers, one 8,000-ton cruiser, and two destroyers. The British losses were slight.

On the land front, Athens reported that its troops were still driving forward on all sectors, giving the Italians no opportunity to regroup and make a stand. Greatly aided by British aviation, the Greeks made a steady headway into Albania, after having cleared their native soil of the Italian invaders. The Koritza was taken and Argyrokastron, another important Italian base, had either fallen or was about to fall into Greek hands.

The Italian rout created a critical new situation for the Axis powers. Whatever the original German aid to the Italian adventure may have been, it was clear that Hitler could not afford to have the Greek menace completely triumphant, because that would mean not only British control of the strategic Near East but also a free flow to Axis prestige everywhere. But for Hitler to come to Mussolini's aid required

a "clarification" of the Balkan situation, which was far from achieved last week. It is true that, after a brief diplomatic drive by Berlin, Hungary, Rumania and Slovakia joined the Axis pact, but all three were already under German domination. The critical spot was Bulgaria, and Bulgaria last week apparently refused to sign up. This snag in Hitler's diplomatic drive was probably due both to the effect of the successful Greek resistance and to the stiff attitude taken by Turkey, unofficially backed by Russia. In Yugoslavia, too, the Axis drive for a "new order" in the Balkans was meeting with increasing difficulties.

As part of a carefully prepared plot to throw the country into hopeless chaos and thus provide Germany with the pretext for taking the complete military control in the interests of "preserving order," the Nazi-dominated Iron Guard ran amok in Rumania last week, spreading murder and terror right and left. Scores, perhaps hundreds, of people, including many prominent political and public personalities, were assassinated in a "blood purge," and Rumania was virtually in a state of anarchy. The government of Premier Antonescu declared itself "helpless" in view of the ultimate source of the disturbances. By the end of the week, German troops were pouring into all parts of Rumania and taking over control.

AN ANALYSIS THAT MISSES . . . by Will Herberg . . . page 4.

IS THERE ANYTHING "PROGRESSIVE" IN FASCISM? . . . by D. Graham . . . p. 3.

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Gives Council Power to Use Full Influence

Dubinsky Calls Move Step In Right Direction; Program On Defense Adopted

New Orleans, La. The American Federation of Labor, meeting here in annual convention during the past two weeks, resolved on racketeering in the trade-union movement. This resolution did not go all the way with the demand submitted by the I.L.G.W.U., but it was greeted as "a step in the right direction" by David Dubinsky and the delegation of the union's garment union by whom

Jay Lovestone, just back from New Orleans, will give a first-hand account of what happened at the A. F. of L. convention and discuss the results of the C.I.O. convention, at a meeting on Thursday, December 5, 8:00 P. M., at 131 W. 33rd Street, large hall on the seventh floor. Admission 25 cents.

the issue of purging the labor movement of undesirable elements was originally raised and championed.

The convention adopted its stand against racketeering when it approved unanimously the report of its resolutions committee, headed by Matthew Woll as chairman and John P. Frey as secretary. This report called for more attention to the evils of racketeering, gangsterism and corruption in certain sections of the labor movement, strongly denounced such practices, called for their prompt eradication, and then specifically gave the Executive Council power and authority to exert its full influence to force action against union officials found guilty of any improper conduct. The committee recommended, and the convention approved, that whenever the Executive Council was faced with a situation in which "the national or international union in question seemingly evades its responsibility [to punish guilty officials], the Executive Council will be authorized to apply all its influence to secure such action as will correct the situation."

The I.L.G.W.U. proposal included a provision giving the Executive Council summary powers, if necessary, to strip into an affiliated national or international union and remove any officer convicted of crimes involving "moral turpitude." This provision was rejected as an invasion of the traditional autonomy of A. F. of L. affiliates. Informed observers were of the opinion, however, that even without the full grant of power, the authority given the Executive Council under the resolution adopted would be enough to enable the Federation to cope with the problem of racketeering and corruption in labor's ranks, if only readiness and determination to use that authority were present.

There was no discussion on the committee's report, and no opposition was registered against it. The Executive Council, however, at the convention not only because of the seriousness of the problem and the obvious necessity of taking action without delay, but also because of the bitterness and acrimony aroused in certain quarters, to the point where Joseph S. Fay, vice-president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, actually made a physical assault on David Dubinsky, sponsor of the anti-racketeering resolution, in a hotel bar between sessions.

Another important controversial issue that faced the convention was the withdrawal of the power of the Executive Council to suspend affiliated unions and then for their readmission after the subsequent convention where their appeal would be taken up. David Dubinsky championed this reform as well. He contended that such power of suspension should reside only with the convention as the supreme authority in the Federation and he pointed out that it was the exercise of this power that had been the only warranted power by the Council that had aggravated the C.I.O. rift between the two camps. German troops when the I.L.G.W.U. had notified

(Continued on Page 2)

JAY LOVESTONE

will speak on

"American Labor Meets in Convention"

131 West 33rd Street

Large Hall

7th Floor

**THURSDAY
Dec. 5 8 P. M.**

ADMISSION

25 CENTS

Machinery Threatens Millions of Farmers

1,000,000 May Be Driven Off Land in Decade

Washington, D. C. WITHIN ten years, by 1950, tractors to the number of 2,125,000 will have "released" 53, 240,000 acres of crop land and pasture in this country, out the number of horses and mules by 11,500,000, and dispossessed or impoverished 3,500,000 families. Such is the prospect that emerges from a study of technology in agriculture just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Only recently the condition of tenant farmers and share-croppers was held up as a permanent economic scandal. The Department reports that mechanization of the soil is reducing their need for labor, and degraded lot of casual, migratory laborers.

The farm-labor supply forced into idleness by tractors and other machines, the report asserts, already amounts to 450,000,000 man-days a year. It declares that 1,500,000 men of work age in rural districts are totally or partly unemployed, and that 1,500,000 more have gross annual cash incomes of less than \$300. The production is offered that during the next decade machinery will cost a million dollars from the land.

TECHNOLOGICAL PARADOX

From the data presented emerges a singular paradox. On the one hand, in a thousand laboratories, experiment stations and factories, science is struggling feverishly to multiply man production. On the other, drastic limitations of employment are either in effect or threatened by war, loss of foreign markets, slow industrial recovery and retarded increase of population.

Yet, the authors of the report predict, "it would be useless for us to try to curb this march of technology." They comment that "to him that hath is given and from him that hath not is taken away." The view adopted is that scientific advances are not in themselves to blame, and that the troubles, if any, rise from the inequality of adjustments and responses in agriculture and industry to these advances.

As one means of bridging the readjustment period, the report recommended a state-subsidized project of at least a billion and a half man-days for conserving water, forest and soil resources. But the study's essential optimism is based on a belief that technology has already decided, or is now perfecting, a colossal new area in which industry may

come to absorb untold volumes of farm products. The potential outlet for farm products which has been most discussed is that of motor fuels. It is estimated that the country's petroleum reserve will approach depletion in 1945. One method for conserving supply is that of blending gasoline with 2% to 10% of ethyl alcohol. This may be derived from cereal grains or wood and agricultural wastes, such as bagasse, corn cobs, stalks, cotton stalks and cereal straw.

A major shift of recent years has occurred in domestic use of oils and fats of vegetable origin instead of lard and butter. Out of 2,000,000,000 pounds of oils and fats consumed in this country during 1938, 3,750,000,000 pounds were derived from cottonseed, soybean, and peanut. Lard consumption fell from 2,500,000,000 pounds in 1923 to 1,200,000,000 pounds in 1938.

The expansion of the soybean in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture, is probably unparalleled anywhere in agricultural history. Domestic production of soybeans rose from 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1923 to a record of 100,000,000 pounds in 1940. The cultivation of the soybean has been largely mechanized. This is not true of cottonseed and peanuts. Insecticides are laboring to reduce cost and increase volume in processing them for oil. In the meantime, it is predicted that the soybean will continue its triumphant advance for years to come.

ONE HOPE IN FORESTRY

The demand for wood fibers in plastics and synthetic textiles, together with the interruption of pulpwood imports from Canada and Finland, has focused attention on a plentiful source of rural income which long ago fell into abeyance—that of farm forestry.

By 1950, the Department calculates, from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 acres of low-grade lands will be available for reforestation. It is pointed out that scientific management has troubled the yield of commercial woodlands.

Science also is developing new uses for starch, which is stored in the tubers of many plants and the seeds of cereal grains. It is valuable for making adhesives and for sizing paper and textiles. The fact that it is easily convertible into dextrose, a simple sugar, is the basis of the fermentation, glucose syrup and corn syrup industries. The chief domestic raw materials for starch are corn and sweet potatoes.

GRASS AS FOOD FOR HUMANS The discovery by three Kansas City scientists that grass may be converted into palatable human food is reported for the first time. The scientists reported that grass contains 1,000 international units of Vitamin B-1, ten times the amount obtainable from fruits and vegetables.

Among other projects being studied is the manufacture of plastics from rubber plant, the development of artificial wool from soybeans and a method of cracking English walnuts by exploding a gas involved between shell and kernel.

When the mechanization of agriculture began, the general expectation was that an era of factory farming with mass production on a large scale, was approaching. But in the last few years, mass production has been practically a 100-acre motorized unit.

This was accomplished through the contrivance of special machinery, such as the "mule combine." Within a drive, these machines threaten to drive the horse, the mule and the farm-hand from their last refuge, the small homestead.

If Government Can Spend on Arms, Why Not on Welfare?

(We reprint below the leading editorial in the November 12, 1940 issue of Labor, the weekly paper of the standard railroad union—Editor)

BUSINESS is on the upgrade. There is no question about it. Why is it on the upgrade? Government spending! There is no question about it, either.

For seven long, weary years, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, practically every big industrialist and financier, and fully 90% of the daily press told everyone who would listen that we could not "spend our way to prosperity." To attempt it, they declared, was to invite disaster.

That was when the money was being expended to save men and women from starvation and to construct vast projects which added to the permanent wealth of the nation.

Now the money is being poured into airplanes, battleships, tanks—the instruments the mind of man can conceive to destroy human beings. It is being expended prodigally; much of it is undoubtedly being wasted.

However, scarcely a word of protest comes from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the great industrialists and financiers and the daily press. On the contrary, most of them rejoice.

Men are going back to work; profits are soaring. No talk of balancing the budget now; no prophecy that we are hurrying headlong to perdition.

Labor is glad we are arming to defend American democracy. If all to the good; it's all necessary.

But if we can spend our way out of depression by manufacturing instruments of death, why, in heaven's name, couldn't we have done the same thing by spending the money for food, clothing, housing, to care for millions and tens of millions of Americans who are undernourished, scantily clothed and wretchedly housed.

How can any man in his right mind argue that when we "unbalance the budget" to save human lives we are undermining the foundations of the republic; but when we "unbalance the budget" to equip armies, navies and mighty air forces, we are incurring no risk, except the risk that we are not spending enough?

If nothing else comes out of this gigantic emergency, we will at least have learned that, if Uncle Sam has sufficient courage to spend future time, in peace or in war, any one questions his ability to perform today before our very eyes.

AFL Convention Pledges War On Racketeering in Unions

Dubinsky Calls Move Step in Right Direction; Program on Organized Labor in Relation to War and Defense Adopted

(Continued from page 1)

with the A. F. of L. last May, Mr. Dubinsky recalled, President Green had promised that the Executive Council would recommend the withdrawal of such excessive power in its hands; now, Dubinsky charged, this promise was being "partially repudiated." For the recommendation to the convention still allowed the Council to retain power of suspension of unions found "conspiring together to set up a dual government." Despite Mr. Dubinsky's plea, the committee proposal curtailing the power of the Executive Council/Council was approved by the convention.

Dubinsky's request that the A. F. of L. abolish its so-called anti-CIO "war tax" was heeded, however. The tax was abolished and the regular per-capita fee of affiliated unions to the A. F. of L. was raised from one to two cents a month per member. This action opened the way for the readjusting of the International Typographical Union, which had been refusing from the Federation for refusing to pay the "war tax." Negotiations for such readjustment were initiated at the convention.

The major problem facing the convention, which represented a record-high A. F. of L. membership of 4,247,444, was the relation of labor to the war and to national defense. A resolution was adopted unanimously supporting Great Britain and urging "vigorous and effective aid" by the United States but warned against any involvement in war.

The address of Walter Clrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke as international delegate, made a deep impression. The convention pledged its full support to the national-defense effort but warned that it would resist all tendencies to convert American democracy into a dictatorship through the striping labor of its legislative and social gains or to deny it an adequate voice in matters affecting the national welfare. Undenominational practices in the conduct of the defense program were regarded by labor as a blow at "the soul of what we would defend," it was stressed. "Should war-time conditions develop," the resolution declared, "the following principles become imperative:

1. Universal obligation to service for defense—industrial or military—under democratic conditions.

2. Labor should have representation on all policy-making and administrative agencies and draft boards.

3. Labor standards and other provisions for social welfare must be maintained under emergency conditions as essential to efficient production as well as national morale."

President Green stressed that it was the policy of the A. F. of L. to avoid strikes in defense industries in order to make possible continuous uninterrupted production. For this purpose, he suggested a system of arbitration and mediation boards. He categorically rejected, however, any legislative restriction of labor's right to strike in any branch of industry.

Without referring directly to the appointment of Sidney Hillman, CIO leader, as labor member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, dissatisfaction was expressed that the A. F. of L. as the "predominant trade-union movement of the country" had not been asked to designate a representative to the Commission.

Arms Boom Leaves Many Out of Work

CIO Bulletin Warns Millions Still Face Unemployment Despite Higher Production

Washington, D. C. THE national-defense program will be able to absorb in the next year not more than a quarter of the existing number of unemployed in the country, according to a survey published in the latest issue of the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the C.I.O. Its estimate was based on a September level of 9,115,000 jobless, which was compared to the estimated August total of 9,761,000.

The more extended use of the labor-saving devices in industry and the delays in creating new plant capacity were given as the principal reasons for the expected lag in reducing unemployment. The survey said that "there has been no increase of approximately a million jobs in non-farm industries in the last two months."

"The rate of increase in the first two or three months of the defense program is more rapid now than it will be later on," it was stated. "This is because the first million or two million jobs added will be simply absorbed in the regular process of American industry moving toward a fuller rate of operations."

"Further increases of employment on national-defense production will depend in large measure upon the increase in plant and facilities for special types of production and in many instances will have to await the construction of new plant and the preparation of new machinery."

Published predictions by Secretary of Labor Perkins that the defense program would provide 6,000,000 new jobs were termed quite fantastic by the survey. It quoted Daniel J. Tobin, former executive assistant to the President, as estimating that there were 5,000,000 in 2,500,000 men currently unemployed, while Howard Hunter, acting Commissioner of Works Projects, told the United States Conference of Mayors in September that unemployment stood between 8,200,000 and 10,000,000.

"The calculation of figures by the C.I.O. and other non-government agencies has been made necessary by the failure of the federal government to compute such figures," the Economic Outlook asserted. "It is strange that a government whose announced preoccupation has been with the problem of unemployment, and which has spent some billions of dollars on unemployment in the last seven years, should still have no adequate information about the extent or nature of unemployment."

As an example of the lag in employment springing from technological advance, the survey pointed to the new record peaks of steel production which have been reached in the past few months, commenting that the steel industry, even while breaking all production records, employs 35,000 fewer persons, including 3,000 fewer persons, than it did in 1929.

Many secretary-treasurers by acclamation. All seventeen members of the Executive Council were re-elected unanimously with one exception. The delegation of the I.L.G.W.U. refused to vote for George E. Browne, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and other union characters in his place. Charles S. Zimmerman, one of the I.L.G.W.U. delegates, made the statement announcing the I.L.G.W.U.'s decision to abstain from voting on Browne's candidacy.

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Over 50 Billion Farm Income Has Not Gone Up Since '29

Spent on Arms In Past Year

Per-Capita and Family Cash Income Much Below Level of Last Pre-Depression Year

Washington, D. C. THE best available statistics, by means of a complete, place the minimum current farm expenditures of the six major nations at close to \$50,000,000,000 annually.

The outlays of numerous smaller countries would send the total higher, and no one has yet begun to estimate the monetary value of lost lives, destroyed wealth and devastated areas.

Britain, for example, has increased her spending to nearly \$20,000,000,000 annually, or about as much as all the United Kingdom's 47,000,000 people earned in a pre-war year.

Nearly 85% of this outlay is going for war purposes.

In Canada, with a national income of about \$10,000,000,000, the armed budget for the current year is about \$8,000,000,000.

The United States, with a population nearly three times as large, is spending this year less than a third as much as Britain. But, of course, the United States has barely started to pay for its arms program.

Next year, the story will be different. By then the lag between war spending and spending it will be shortening, and the United States will be shifting out more and more of the \$17,000,000,000 which Congress approved for defense at its present session—and of additional billions soon to be voted.

That there were 5,000,000 in 2,500,000 men currently unemployed, while Howard Hunter, acting Commissioner of Works Projects, told the United States Conference of Mayors in September that unemployment stood between 8,200,000 and 10,000,000.

"The calculation of figures by the C.I.O. and other non-government agencies has been made necessary by the failure of the federal government to compute such figures," the Economic Outlook asserted. "It is strange that a government whose announced preoccupation has been with the problem of unemployment, and which has spent some billions of dollars on unemployment in the last seven years, should still have no adequate information about the extent or nature of unemployment."

As an example of the lag in employment springing from technological advance, the survey pointed to the new record peaks of steel production which have been reached in the past few months, commenting that the steel industry, even while breaking all production records, employs 35,000 fewer persons, including 3,000 fewer persons, than it did in 1929.

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Lewis Keeps Grip on CIO, Bars Unity

(Continued from page 1)

Daley, United Rubber Workers; J. Thomas, United Automobile Workers; Reid Browning, International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; and Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All of these, except Rosenblum, like Sidney Hillman, who as Defense Commissioner could no longer serve, are incumbents. Curran filled the place left open by the death of Philip Murray. James B. Carey was re-elected secretary.

Virtually nothing was done to introduce more democracy into the C.I.O. or to curb the irresponsible powers of the headquarters officials. Here, in fact, the opposition collapsed.

The entire situation was strikingly dramatized in the address delivered by Lewis and Hillman soon after the convention opened. Lewis' address was bold and defiant. He overwhelmed with bitter scorn those who challenged his policies in any way and made it clear that he will on top in the C.I.O. for the reputation at the polls on November 5. In so many words, he invited Hillman and the A.C.W. to get out of the C.I.O. if they didn't like how things were being run. The impression Lewis made by his boldness and confidence was immense. Hillman, on the other hand, was almost in the effort to be conciliatory. He apologized was "loyal" to C.I.O., he reassured the delegates again and again, and would not let the fight whatever happened. The mild impression he made even on the followers—some pretty strong were won in private—only strengthened Lewis' ascendancy.

Lewis' power came from three main sources: (1) his dominating personality and arrogant self-confidence; (2) his control of the convention machinery, in which his close associates were helpful; and (3) the support of the "old guard" of the C.I.O.—Lewis, Murray, Kennedy, etc.—which, as long as it remained loyal, can run things pretty much as they wish. Lewis' power came from three main sources: (1) his dominating personality and arrogant self-confidence; (2) his control of the convention machinery, in which his close associates were helpful; and (3) the support of the "old guard" of the C.I.O.—Lewis, Murray, Kennedy, etc.—which, as long as it remained loyal, can run things pretty much as they wish.

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A Social Event WITHOUT Social Significance! Tsk! Tsk! Tsk! Just a happy, merry time for our friends and ourselves. Everybody's Welcome to our NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE AND PARTY Tuesday Night, December 31, 1940 Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., N. Y. C. with ASTLEY STEPHENS and HIS HARLEM DANCE BAND \$1.00 per person in the ridiculously low admission price. Send for your tickets at once. We'd appreciate hearing from you soon. Use the form below.

INDEPENDENT LABOR INSTITUTE 131 W. 33rd St., New York City Enclosed please find \$ for tickets to your New Year's Eve Dance.

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